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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has ordered it or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in the East.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS ENTERING SERVIA'S SERVICE—CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS AS TO THE BATTLE NEAR ALEXINATZ.

LONDON, August 22.—A dispatch from Semlin says: It is stated the Servian Prime Minister interviewed the Russian representative at Belgrade, and appealed to the generosity of the Russian Government to enter the Servian army. He also asked for pecuniary assistance as Servia had determined to continue the war. The Russian Government has replied granting the requests under certain conditions. In consequence of this arrangement, the Sclavonic committees in Russia have begun sending funds in large amounts. Russian officers and sub-officers, in parties of ten, reach Belgrade almost daily, passing through Roumania unhindered. The officers give their services gratuitously. A number of other officers are expected shortly.

PARIS, August 22.—Accounts of the fighting near Alexinatz are still conflicting. The Porte has sent a telegram to its representatives abroad announcing that the Servians who concentrated all their forces, one and a half hour's march from Alexinatz, have been completely defeated. General Tchernayeff sends frequent dispatches, urging Prince Milen to continue the war. The Prince appears still undecided. It is understood that only three of the Servian ministers favor the continuance of war.

ACCEPTANCE OF MEDIATION PROBABLE.

BRUSSEN, August 22.—A dispatch from Vienna to *Le Nord* says whatever may be the issue of the fighting now going on, there is every reason to expect that the mediation offered at Belgrade will be accepted.

REPORTED REPULSE OF THE TURKS.

BELGRADE, August 22.—An official dispatch received here claims that the Turks were repulsed twice during Monday. Despite their numbers they were unable even to approach the fortifications at Alexinatz, and only succeeded in burning some Christian villages.

RECAPTURE OF GURGUSOVATZ BY THE SERVIANS.

BELGRADE, August 22.—It is officially announced that the Servian troops under General Harvatovich yesterday recaptured Gurgusovatz and occupied Teresibaba.

LIGHT PUNISHMENT FOR THE SALONICA OUTRAGE.

SALONICA, August 22.—The officers implicated in the murder of the foreign consuls were formally degraded to day before the public and will now be exchanged between the forts and the foreign-men-of-war.

THE TURKISH OUTRAGES IN BULGARIA—MEASURES OF PUNISHMENT PROPOSED.

LONDON, August 23.—A special from the Bucharest correspondent of the *Daily News*, who accompanied Mr. Schuyler in his tour of investigation says that Baring's report of 8 xty villages burned and twelve thousand persons killed by the Turks in Bulgaria, does not include the outrages committed in the district north of the Balkans, nor in the district of Sophia. Forty villages were burned north of the Balkans, and seventy south. Mr. Schuyler has not completed his investigation, but he estimates the number of killed at sixty thousand in the district of Philippopolis alone. The Bashi-Bazouks are more cruel than the Bashi-Bazouks. There is no doubt that the massacres were committed with the sanction of the authorities. Outrages continue in the vicinity of Philippopolis with guards cavalry to quell the Mussulmen. Mr. Schuyler thinks there is immediate danger of additional massacres. He will suggest to his government the following measures: The hanging of four leaders in these atrocities; the disarming of the Mussulmen; and the rebuilding of the burnt villages at Government expense. As these measures cannot be left to the authorities, Mr. Schuyler will propose a foreign commission to see that they be executed.

CONFIRMATION OF THE RECOCCUPATION OF GURGUSOVATZ BY THE SERVIANS—INSUFFIENCY OF KERIM PASHA'S FORCE.

LONDON, August 23.—A Belgrade telegram to the *Times* confirms the report of the recoccupation of Gurgusovatz and Tresibaba by the Servians. Kerim Pasha withdrew his forces. To sustain the present operations, he has 50,000 men, which force is insufficient for an attack on Alexinatz. General Tchernayeff having 79,000. The tactics of the Turkish commander are uncertain. Possibly he intends to shut Tchernayeff in, while another Turkish division marches from Satschar to Paratchin.

THE SITUATION BEFORE ALEXINATZ.

LONDON, August. 23.—Reports from Alexinatz are still confused and conflicting. The actual state of affairs as far as known, is as follows: The Turks from Gurgusovatz under Eyoub Pasha and the army from Nissa under Ali Saib effected a junction, and on Sunday were within four miles southwest of Alexinatz. All Saib's vanguard attacked the Servians, Monday and met with a repulse. Since that there has been no serious fighting, down to early Tuesday morning, and Alexinatz had not been attacked.

France.

ELECTION FOR THE COUNCILS GENERAL.

PARIS, August 22.—The election of Presidents of the Councils General have resulted in the choice of 5 Constitutionalists, 41 Monarchists, and 39 Republicans. The Republicans gained 7 seats.

Spain.

GUNBOATS SENT TO CHINESE WATERS.

PARIS, August 22.—Advices from Madrid state that three Spanish gunboats will be sent to Chinese waters, at the request of the Spanish representative at Pekin. This step is either taken to support the Spanish demand for restitution of the vessel stranded at Formosa, or for a few of the complications arising from the recent attack on the French missionary at Ning-Koue-Foo.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 22.—The steamships Donau, from New York, and Parthia, from Boston, have arrived out.

MOVILLE, August 22.—The steamer Ethiopia, from New York, has arrived.

ANTWERP, August 22.—The steamship Vaderland, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

Loyal Subjects of the Queen Indulge in a Growl.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—A Victoria dispatch says: There is much excitement in this city on the railroad question. Lord Dufferin remarked to a popular deputation that the Inland Railway was about abandoned, and that the island ought to be considered was the question of compensation. The people here are much dissatisfied and disappointed at the result of the interview. It is feared unpleasant consequences will ensue, our citizens alleging they were inveigled into the confederation with promises that Canada did not mean to fulfill. A grand popular demonstration is threatened.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Hon. Bancroft Davis, United States Minister to Germany, arrived on the steamer Frisia, at New York, yesterday.

Hon. John Parker, of this State, is announced for speeches at Columbus and Niles, Ohio, this week, in the Republican canvass.

Senator Newton Booth, of California, was serenaded at his hotel, in Terre Haute, Indiana, Monday night, and came to time with a ten minutes' speech.

Governor Hayes sent his congratulations to Hon. J. D. Cox in the following telegram: "COLUMBUS, August 17, 1876. General J. D. Cox: The country is to be congratulated on your nomination and acceptance yesterday. R. B. HAYES."

President Seelye is said to have been converted from an independent to a zealous Republican by his term in Congress. He is quoted as saying that a possible return of the Democrats to power is a serious thing to contemplate.

Mark Twain has announced himself a Hayes man, and says he was won by the Governor's letter of acceptance. He was requested recently to attend a Tilden flag raising and "give counsel." He wrote declining to attend, but gave them counsel in the kindest manner—not to raise the flag.

A body found floating in Lake Erie, near Vermilion, Ohio, and taken to that place yesterday morning, has been identified as the body of Simeon Mandlebaum, a well known citizen of Detroit, who fell overboard from the steamer Northwest, *en route* to Cleveland, some three months since.

John E. Alexander, of Jacksonville, Ills., died at midnight Monday night. He has long been known as the most extensive cattle dealer in the Mississippi Valley. He left life insurance policies amounting to $80,000. He had an extensive business and personally deplored.

Blue-Jeans Williams says he voted for the Lord resolution in relation to Southern outrages without knowing what it was. "I had just come out of the cloak-room," says Mr. Williams, "and saw my friends voting aye, so I popped in mine." Some of these days Williams will get into serious trouble by blindly following Cox and Randall, and not making inquiries for himself. In this case, however, strange to say, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana cast the only decent political vote he has given during the session. But he didn't mean to do it.

THE LATE SPEAKER.

The President's Tribute to His Memory—The Passage of the Remains Through Washington.

LONG BRANCH, August 22.—The following has just been issued by the President:

It is with extreme pain that the President announces to the people of the United States the death of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana. A man of great intellectual endowments, large culture great probity and earnestness in his devotion to public interests, has passed from the position of power and usefulness to which he had been recently called. The body over which he had been selected to preside, not being in session, to render the tribute of affection and respect to the memory of the deceased, the President invites the people of the United States to a solemn recognition of the public and private worth, and the services of a pure and eminent character.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.
By the President.
JOHN I. CADWALDER,
Acting Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1876.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The remains of the late Speaker Kerr arrived here this morning from Rockbridge Alum Springs, at 6:15, accompanied by Mrs. Kerr and her son, Representatives Milton Sayler, S. S. Cox and H. Casey Young, and Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House. The body is encased in a casket, covered with black cloth. The mouldings are of heavy plate, and there are six heavy plated, massive handles on the sides. The cover is of plate glass, and extends the whole length of the casket. An extra cover of black cloth and silver plated mountings fits over the glass. The interior is lined with silk and satin.

Upon the arrival of the party in Washington, Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson took charge of the remains of Mr. Kerr, and had them removed to a special car. A detail of six men of the Capitol police were placed on guard at the outer depot. The cover of the casket was removed and the body laid in state until 10:30 A. M. During the morning a number of Mr. Kerr's friends and others visited the depot to view his remains. At 11:30 the funeral party, with the remains, left for New Albany, Ind., *via* Harrisburg and Indianapolis. Representatives Sayler and Cox did not accompany the party.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Regatta of the Amateur Oarsmen—Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias—Grand Parade.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.—The fourth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be inaugurated on the Schuylkill river this afternoon and continue for three days as a prelude to the international regatta, which begins next week. The start to-day will be at three o'clock sharp. The course is one mile and and a half long, and is a very fine one, there being but one curve in the river. The races this afternoon will be for four oared boats and single sculls.

This morning the Supreme Lodge of the World, K. of P., convened in Independence Hall, S. S. Davis, of Nashua, N. H., Supreme Chancellor, presiding, assisted by the following officers: D. B. Woodard, Macon, Ga., Supreme Vice Chancellor; O. Woodhouse, Hartford, Conn., Supreme Prelate; John P. Stump, Indianapolis, Ind., Supreme Master of Exchequer; Joseph Dundell, Columbus, Ohio, Supreme Knight of Records and Seals; Hugh Lotham, Alexandria, Va., Supreme Master of Arms, and W. M. Marston, Memphis, Tenn., Supreme Outer Guard.

At the conclusion of the session, the members of the Supreme Lodge visited Fairmount reserves and proceeded to Broad street and Fairmount avenue, where they were met by a cavalcade of knights in full armor, who acted as their escort in the parade that followed. The parade was a very fine one, and was witnessed by great crowds of spectators. It is estimated that 12,000 men were in line. Supreme Lodge delegations from every State and Territory in the Union and from the British Provinces. A grand reception ball will be given this evening at the Academy of Music, in honor of the Supreme Lodge of the World.

CALDWELL, O.

Political Matters—Arrival of Cannon for the Reunion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CALDWELL, O., August 22, 1876.

A Hayes and Wheeler club was organized here last night, and provision made for organizing a similar club in every township of Noble county. Captain Wm. L. Mosley is President, and Alonzo Jennings, son of our Democratic Probate Judge, Secretary of our club. The young men here are nearly all for General Hayes, and the balance will be before November.

The cannon, ammunition and arms donated to the National Reunion of September 5th by Congress, and shipped free over the Pan Handle, Baltimore and Ohio roads, arrived to-day, and were fired as every train arrives and departs to spread the reunion news among all the boys in blue.

The Disruption of the Coal Combination.

POTTSVILLE, PA., August 22.—The announcement of the disruption of the great coal combination caused considerable excitement in this vicinity, and a great deal of uneasiness is manifested in the mines, as to the ultimate result. It is generally conceded that there will be a decline in the price of coal and a corresponding reduction of miners' wages. They have lately been making only half time, and in some instances only one-third time, and with the near approach of winter there is a gloomy outlook. Individual coal operators will suffer severely and it is predicted that they will not be able to continue business, should the price of coal decline below that maintained by the combination.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—In the Ohio Valley and Lake Region, falling barometer, rising temperature, increasing southeast to southwest winds, and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas in the latter, and possibly in the former. In the Middle States, falling barometer, rising temperature, winds backing to southwest and southeast, and clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly succeeded by rain areas in northern portions. The Ohio river and Mississippi, below Memphis, will continue slowly falling.

At San Francisco silver coin is at 5 to 5¾ per cent. discount.

The steamers Alsatia, Glasgow and Algeria, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

There were twelve thousand passengers over the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday from New York South, mostly for the Centennial.

It is stated that the Dominion Government has decided to allow American vessels the free navigation of Canadian waters the remainder of the season.

The Ten Cents Savings Bank of Portsmouth, N. H., has passed into the assignee's hands, the deposits having been reduced $195,000 by bad investments.

John Boetsch, of St. Louis, threw himself under a rapidly moving train on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway yesterday, and was instantly killed.

At Chicago, charters were taken for 964,000 bushels of grain yesterday, of which 888,000 were corn. This was the heaviest day's shipping business for many months.

The loss by the burning of Waterman's hub and spoke factory, at St. Louis, yesterday, is said to be thirty to forty thousand dollars. The insurance will cover the loss.

The main building of the Soldiers' Orphans School, at Phillipsburg, Beaver county, was totally destroyed by fire at noon yesterday. The loss is estimated at $20,000, partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Secretary of the Pork Packers' Association of the United States will issue a call in a few days for the holding of the annual convention at Indianapolis, Wednesday, October 4th. A majority of the Board of Directors have voted to accept the invitation of the Indianapolis Association to hold the session in that city.

Arrived, the steamships DeRuyter, from Antwerp and Frisia, from Hamburg. The latter reports that on the 17th she saw a Spanish schooner in distress and found her to be the Joaquins, from St. Domingo for Havre. The Frisia took off the Captain, Havre. The Frisia took off the Captain, one sailor and a passenger. The rest of the crew, five in number, it is reported, died of starvation.

United States Attorney Bliss, of St. Louis, filed a suit in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, against the Missouri Railroad's mortgage trustees and receivers, for taxes from 1864 to 1872, under the old income law. The tax, with interest and penalties, amounts to $200,000. The United States claims a lien on the road for this amount prior to all mortgages upon it, and especially the mortgage under which the road is to be sold on the 6th of September next. Juge Dillon has granted an order at the instance of Attorney Bliss to retain enough of the proceeds of the sale of the road to meet the claim of the United States, should it be established.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Cutting Down Internal Revenue Salaries.

Awkward Blunder in an Appropriation Bill.

The Department of Justice Unprovided For.

Disgraceful Squabble Among the Democrats Over Speaker Kerr's Obsequies.

His Fellow Democrats Neglect Due Respect to His Memory.

Distribution of Campaign Documents.

THE INTIMIDATION HUMBUG EXPOSED

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1876.

Reduction of the Pay of Revenue Officers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will to-morrow issue an order reducing the pay of Deputy-Collectors six per cent. of the amount now received. This order is deemed necessary in consequence of the reductions made in the regular appropriations. The pay of Guagers will also be so regulated that it cannot exceed five dollars per day.

Fees of Gaugers and Storekeepers.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation act provides that fees of gaugers shall in no case exceed five dollars per day, and that the compensation of storekeepers shall not exceed four dollars per day, for time actually employed. The same act provides that whenever in the judgment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the duties of gauger and storekeeper may be imposed on one officer, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue a commission to such officer as gauger and storekeeper, but his compensation shall be that of storekeeper only.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1876.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

The instructions to the Sioux Commission, appointed under the recent act of Congress, are nearly completed. One of the most important subjects of negotiation, is that represented by the fifth clause of the instructions, and the President is strongly impressed with the belief that the agreement which shall be best calculated to enable the Indians to become self supporting, is one which shall provide for their removal at as early a day as possible to the Indian Territory. They must depend for their support mainly upon the cultivation of the soil, and their own country is quite unfit for agriculture. The Territory climate and soil of the Indian Territory, and the fact that that territory is forever secured to the Indian people should afford strong inducements for the Indians to enter into such an agreement. The Indians cannot now live upon their reservation without the aid of the Government, and it is under no obligation to continue supplies of food. While no money consideration should be offered them as an inducement for any undertaking, and making a fine burst of speed, beat May Bird in, but the judges gave the latter the heat and race, setting Bassfield back for running. Little Fred was ill and seemed to be choking nearly all the way around, and fell from exhaustion. The following is the summary:

Purse of $2,500 for horses that never trotted better than 2:24; $1,250 to the first, $625 to the second, $375 to the third and $250 to the fourth.

May Bird	1	1	1	1
Little Fred	4	2	1	7
Belle Brassfield	2	3	5	5
Amy B	3	4	4	6
Belle Brassfield, Second	6	5	3	3
White Cloud	5	6	6	4
Annie Collins	7	7	7	2

Time—2:23½, 2:23½, 2:23½, 2:30½.

BASE BALL GAMES.

At Cincinnati the Louisvilles defeated the Cincinnatis by a score of 8 to 0.

At Chicago, the Chicagos defeated the St. Louis nine by a score of 12 to 2. Earned runs—Chicagos 5; St. Louis 10. Base hits—Chicagos 8; St. Louis 15. Errors—Chicagos 4; St. Louis 20.

At Hartford, Bostons 5; Hartfords 3: base hits, 8 each; earned runs—Bostons 1.

A Break in the Coal Combination.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The *Evening Post* says: At a meeting of the coal combination to-day the combination was broken up. Five hundred thousand tons of coal are to be sold at auction next Tuesday, on account of the Lehigh Valley, Delaware Canal Company, Dela ware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron, and Pennsylvania Coal Companies.

THE WAR-LIKE SIOUX.

Sitting Bull Promises the Canadian Blackfeet a Thrashing.

OTTAWA, August 22.—Advices from Indian Commissioner Dickinson, dated Fort Elliot, August 7, state that the Sioux were on the war path against the United States, had sent presents of tobacco to the Blackfeet, and requested the latter to join them. The Canadian Indians replied that they would keep peace but would not join them in fighting. The Sioux sent a message to return that when they had finished with the Americans, they would cross over and capture the Blackfeet country.

The latter wanted to know if they would be assisted by the mounted police, and the officer in charge assured them that they would be protected. The Blackfeet said they could muster 2,000 warriors if any trouble arose.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Kansas Mob Anticipates the Law.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—Advices from Robinson, Crawford county, Kansas, says a man named Osborn, who is in jail there under indictment for murder, assaulted Sheriff Henderson last Friday and inflicted wounds believed to be mortal, his head being mashed in by blows from a large iron link. That night a mob of masked men entered the jail, took Osborn out and hung him to the nearest tree.

Murder by Mollies at Port Richmond, Pa.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A dispatch from Port Richmond, Pa., states that two miners, James Martin and Peter McCaffrey, were attacked by a crowd of Molly Maguires yesterday afternoon. They were beaten with bludgeons, stabbed with knives and treated to showers of bullets. McCaffrey was killed outright, and Martin so terribly injured that he died in a short time.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The tannery of BLAKE & HIGBEE at Woburn, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss estimated at $40,000; insurance $21,000.

At an early hour yesterday morning three frame dwellings on Betts street, near Baymiller, Cincinnati, were destroyed by fire. Loss between three and four thousand dollars.

The lumber yard, sash factory and saw mill of Peter Helm & Co., Cumberland, Md., were burned yesterday. Loss $30,000.

Waterman's hub and spoke factory on Collins street, St. Louis, together with three small tenement houses adjoining, were burned yesterday; loss $15,000 to $20,000; insured in the Connecticut Fire for $2,000; Commerce, London, $3,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $5,000; Shoe and Leather, Boston, $500.

CASUALTIES.

Two Persons Drowned

NEW YORK, August 22.—Henry Rhoades and William Bell, aged twenty-one and twenty-three, were drowned this morning by the upsetting of a boat in the Harlem river.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has the following remark: "'Live within your income' is Governor Tilden's motto. 'Pile the taxes on the people and spend every dollar of the proceeds' is the Radical doctrine. The first insures prosperity; the second ruin." If that is the Radical doctrine, how do you account for the fact that Republican administrations have paid more than $450,000,000 of the public debt since the war? Come now, explain this curious circumstance. And please also let us know what was the meaning and effect of the laws passed for the purpose of reducing taxation. A little fibbing, of course, is expected in the middle of a warm campaign, but a lie which insults common sense is injudicious at any time.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, August 22.—The attendance at the races was great. The first race, a dash of one mile, was won easily by Mattie A., Waco second, Moorhen third; time, 1:45. The mile and a half dash was won by Big Sandy, Preston second, Gray Friar third; time, 2:44½.

Big Sandy sold for $50 in a pool of $770. The French pools paid $82.

The third race was a dash of a mile and an eighth, and was won by Fredericktown, Josie C second, Jennie L. third. Time 2:02½. The selling race of a mile and a quarter was won by Arcturus, Willie Burke second, Violet third. Time 2:13½.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE RACES—EXCITING HEAT IN THE 2:24 RACE—BELL BRASSFIELD IN THE FRONT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., August 22.—About four thousand persons attended the first day's racing at the driving park. The weather was fine and the track in good condition. The summary of the race for the purse of $2,500, for horses that never trotted better than 2:36, $1,250 to first, $625 to second, $375 to third, $250 to fourth, is as follows:

Governor Sprague	2	1	1	1
Manitou Kate	1	2	2	2
Irene	3	3	3	3
Carrie	4	4	4	4
Big Fellow	5	dist.		

Time, 2:23½, 2:20¾, 2:24¼, 2:21¾.

The most exciting event of the 2:24 class. Little Fred was the favorite over the field. At the start, he didn't seem to do well. May Bird winning the two first heats. The judges took a long drive, and Fred got put in another one when Fred trotted splendidly and won the third heat. At the opening of the fourth heat all got away nicely, Bassfield leading, and May Bird and Little Fred side by side and close up. Belle Brassfield reached the quarter first, when Little Fred and May Bird passed to the front. At the three-quarters pole the three of them were together and the race down home-stretch was an exciting one. Fred's driver, Mr. Cox, May Bird was in the middle, and Belle Brassfield outside, all trotting neck and neck. Just before the wire was reached, Little Fred stumbled and fell, Belle Brassfield was frightened and broke and May Bird was in advance. Belle Brassfield came under the wire a length in front, and Fred was in advance. Belle Brassfield came under the wire a length in front, and Fred was in advance. Belle Brassfield came under the wire a length in front, and Fred

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1876.

"MORTON'S key note is A flat."—*Post.* Exactly: It is the Democratic party.

THE Democracy of Massachusetts have determined, we are informed, "to rise to the demands of the hour." What was the name of the man who lifted himself by the straps of his boots?

CHICKENS will come home to roost. The Columbia *Union Herald* says there has been "a very perceptible withdrawal of credit from the business men of the State by their correspondents in the North since the Hamburg affair."

WE ARE indebted to the Centennial Catalogue Company for copies of the revised edition of the "Main Building" and "Machinery Hall" parts of the "Official Catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1876." With the two parts already issued, these constitute the catalogue in full. The volumes are creditably executed, and the work seems to have been faithfully performed.

THE "rebel yell" comes up from Texas again. JOHN HANCOCK, who has served three terms in Congress, and who leads the forlorn hope in that State for Democratic loyalty and reform, has been thrown overboard by the party, and the nomination given to a supporter of the salary-grab act and a bitter Confederate partisan. The only issue made against him was his loyalty during the war.

THE death of Speaker KERR has already started speculation concerning his probable successor, and as to the method of proceeding when Congress comes together again. It is stated that Cox, in anticipation of the death of Mr. KERR, has been secretly carrying favor with the Southern Democrats in the hope that he may be selected, and in case his candidacy should fail, to form a combination to elect BLACKBURN, the Kentucky rebel. SAYLER will also be a candidate, with the chances in his favor of being chosen.

"BLUE JEANS" WILLIAMS, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, frankly admits that he was a rebel sympathizer during the war. In a late speech at Salem, Washington county, in that State, he said: "I had not been a candidate for Governor three weeks till the papers began talking of the rebel sympathizer that was in the Indiana Legislature, voting against every appropriation, and the record goes to bear them out in that." Why cannot TILDEN and HENDRICKS be equally ingenuous?

OUR temperance friends in this part of the country are not as wise as their brethren in Massachusetts. In that State all their strong candidates have declined to run, excepting Mr. BAKER, the candidate for Governor, and the attitude of the reformed men, who have been gathered into clubs all over the State, against carrying the temperance question into politics, has cooled the ardor of the obstreperous leaders, and there is little to fear from their threatened bolt from the Republican party. The leaders may bolt, but they are a handful; the believers in prohibition, who are the head of the party, will not.

THE assertion of HEWITT and of the Democratic press, that TILDEN united in the call for the Union Square meeting, at the outbreak of the rebellion, is flatly contradicted by General DIX himself, who says over his own signature:

Mr. Tilden did not unite in the call for the great Union meeting in New York after the attack and surrender of Fort Sumter. But he refused to attend it, though urgently solicited to by one of his own political friends. The meeting was called for the purpose of sustaining the Government, and to provide for sending troops to Washington, which was thought to be in danger of an attack by the Confederates. This fact was publicly stated when Mr. Tilden was a candidate for Governor in 1874.

ELSEWHERE we print the new catechism prepared for TILDEN by the committee of soldiers who have charge of the proposed Soldiers' National Reunion. When he reads it he will be likely to recall the days of his childhood, and wish that he could substitute for these lines of the Sunday-school catechism of Assembly Catechism that used to puzzle his youthful memory and brains. It is the privilege of every American citizen to propound questions to the candidates who ask for his vote. The candidates are not compelled to answer, but if the questions are fair ones, the people generally expect that they will be answered. It will be interesting to see what reply, if any, TILDEN and HENDRICKS will make to the pertinent queries addressed to them.

DIVESTED of all extraneous issues, the question of the present campaign is whether the Government of this Republic shall be delivered over to the ex-Confederates of the South and their ultramontane allies of the North, who tried so energetically to destroy the Union and the country from 1861 to 1865 by force, or continue the administration of the government of the country in the hands of the party which, in a record of fifteen years, can confidently point to the advocacy and inauguration of every governmental measure in interest of civilization, humanity and progress that has been adopted during that period; that can triumphantly show a reduction of the public debt during the last ten years of $658,000,000, and to a yearly reduction of the interest on the national debt of nearly $60,000,000, while the taxes from customs and internal revenue have been reduced from $489,953,000, in 1866, to $293,369,000 in 1876. Let the thoughtful men choose well between them.

THE necessary funds for building the Poughkeepsie Railroad bridge across the Hudson river have at length been subscribed, and the work will be entered upon at once. The bridge is expected to be completed by the end of next year. The next move will be to extend the line of the New York and New England Railroad from Waterbury to Poughkeepsie, and then to form a connecting link of some nine miles between the west end of the bridge and the New York, Oswego and Midland Railroad. When this is accomplished Boston will be in direct communication with the railroad systems of our own State, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and the entire traffic of the three largest trunk lines between the seaboard and the West will be thrown open to her. All opposition on the part of competing lines to the consummation of this enterprise has been withdrawn, in so far as the New York Central is concerned, the battle for the suppression of the enterprise was fought several years ago in the New York Legislature, when the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company was chartered.

THE meeting to be held at the Chamber of Commerce, at eleven o'clock this morning for the purpose of discussing the best method of obtaining relief from unjust discriminations in the matter of railroad freights, is one which should secure the attendance of every business man. That grievous discriminations exist, and that the interests of this community are being seriously retarded thereby, are admitted facts. The important subject for the consideration of the meeting, therefore, is the method by which relief is to come. Upon this point we entertain, and have recently expressed, a very decided opinion. The essential thing is to secure a competing line of railroad, which must be owned mainly by Pittsburgh capitalists, and controlled in the interest of Pittsburgh shippers. This can be accomplished by the construction of a connecting link, at a cost far within the ability of our wealthier business men, and when a plan is matured, a route selected, and the stock subscribed, then we will see the beginning of the end of that unrighteous policy which now threatens the business life of this community.

THE next great "Church Congress" will be held in Boston, by the Episcopal denomination. It will form an occasion of unusual interest, since matters of deep importance in Church and State will be discussed by some of the ablest minds of the country. Eight subjects are announced, as follows: The True Place of Art in Christianity; Foreign missions and our present knowledge of non-Christian nations; their morals and their religion; The Relations of the Protestant Episcopal Church to Freedom of Religious Thought; The Relations of Secular and Religious Education; The Morals of Politics; The Just Liberty in the adaptation of the Services to the varied Wants of the People; The Prevention and Cure of Drunkenness; Revivals and Christian Nurture. The list of speakers is very rich and comprehensive. The Congress will not attempt to settle any question. It simply calls for the views of men of various minds upon points which are felt to be of vital importance; and, no doubt, many widely opposite theories will be advanced. The Boston *Advertiser* says:

The Church Congress has its peculiar work to do for the Episcopal Church itself, apart from the benefit it may confer upon the community at large. Already it has convinced the great body of Episcopalians that, whatever may be the claims made by a church to be apostolic in origin, Catholic in doctrine and evangelical in spirit, it must prove itself to be abreast of the times, and able to mould the temper of the age. However clearly Episcopalians may be able to establish the claims made for their Church, and we do not discuss the question here, the best proof, to the average mind, of its value will be its success in relieving wretchedness, neutralizing the power of vice, and elevating men. If the Church Congress shall serve to render more effective its splendid appliances, to vitalize its powers, to utilize its great wealth for benevolent purposes, and to call attention to better plans of operation—these could be asked no nobler mission. And this is just what those who are active in the movement declare to be their ideal.

NEW YORK papers note a number of encouraging indications of an active trade during the coming fall. There is already quite a marked revival of business among the merchants of that city. A reporter who recently visited several of the large dry goods warehouses found all of them filling large orders for Southern buyers, and the proprietors confident of a prosperous trade. The representatives of several woolen mills and houses engaged exclusively in the cloth trade, which were also visited, stated that they had already sold every yard of cloth their factories were able to manufacture. Some of them were weeks behind with their orders. The commission merchants, whose trade begins several weeks before the jobbing houses, reported a good trade in heavy cloths of medium price. The sale of high-priced goods of any class is not near so great as in former years. Manufacturers have taken heed of this, and regulate their production accordingly. The demand for imported goods is less at present than it has been known to be for many years. Merchants think that if the decrease in the demand continues, in a few years the importation of dry goods will be confined to a few articles of a quality superior to any goods that America can produce. Many standard brands of imported goods disappear from the market each year, American goods taking their places at much lower prices. As an instance of the decline in the consumption of French and English goods, merchants point to the calicoes of those countries which were formerly much sought after. Both English and French calicoes have almost entirely disappeared from the counters of dry goods stores. Their place is filled with American ginghams, in patterns resembling silk or woolen fabrics. Merchants state that a similar falling off can be seen in every other class of imported goods. There is a marked change observable this year in wholesale purchasers of dry goods. The *Tribune* says:

Buyers are very cautious, and purchase only in quantities to meet the present demands of their customers. Dealers have no aversion to large accounts, and this fact is looked upon as a favorable sign of a return to stability in trade. Retail dry goods merchants will run no risks, and are careful to keep their bills at figures which will not embarrass them to pay when due. The steadiness in prices which it is believed has been attained will have the effect of equalizing business throughout the fall months. In previous years, when merchants found an article they thought was likely to advance in price, they generally bought large quantities at a time, and very often a decline in price soon set in. The result was that the trader at the close of the season found a large stock of goods upon his hands which he was glad to dispose of at any price he could get for them. It is to this uncertainty of prices in previous years that so many failures of late are attributed. Realizing in values, merchants think, will place business on a sure basis. Retailers will buy only as much of a certain class of goods as will give assurance of a ready sale during the season. If their stock should run short, they know they can buy the same goods for the same price at any time. From careful inquiries of every feature of business the general impression prevails among merchants that business will be good and prices, with the exception of silk, steady.

The leading journals in other parts of the country, West and South, generally contain the encouraging statements here made.

TILDEN, the "reform" Democratic candidate for President, is now extremely anxious to have it understood that he was from the very first a strong Union man, and thoroughly in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. We have clearly shown that he was one of the Tammany delegates to the New York Democratic State Convention held at Albany, January 31 and February 1, 1861. The Buffalo *Commercial* has unearthed a copy of the pamphlet account of its proceedings, published by the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, from which we take the following:

Mr. Thomas Field, of New York—I am instructed, Mr. President, by the delegation representing Tammany Hall to present for the consideration of this convention an additional address and resolutions which *were unanimously adopted by that delegation.*

The address and resolutions were then read. Among the latter were the following:

Resolved, That if the Republican party shall decide not to take such action as can alone induce a peaceful settlement of the present difficulties, *we demand and insist* that the party shall not be allowed to invoke the horrors of civil war, but *that measures shall be taken to bring about an amicable separation of the two sections*, trusting to the future to reconcile feelings not embittered by bloodshed and to remove obstacles to reunion not insurmountable by civil war.

Resolved, That we will by all legitimate means *oppose, discountenance and prevent any attempt on the part of the Republicans to pursue to the end any armed aggression under the plea of "enforcing the laws," or "preserving the Union," upon the Southern States*, more especially so long as laws containing their rights shall remain unrepealed upon the statute books of Northern States, and so long as THE JUST DEMANDS OF THE SOUTH shall continue to be unrecognized by the Republican majorities in those States and unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution.

What more than this could JEFF. DAVIS himself have asked? Yet this was the unanimous declaration of Tammany, one of the foremost of whose delegates was this same "loyal" TILDEN.

THE New York State Republican Convention meets to-day. While there has been an active canvass of the claims and merits of the several names suggested for the Governorship, there has been no setting down upon any candidate to be nominated by a sufficient number to secure the nominations of any man. There is a general desire to select the man who will best secure unity and harmony in the party, and make victory for the national ticket most easy. There is, as a matter of course, an honest difference of opinion on that point; but thus far this difference has been manifested in a friendly way, with an apparent willingness on all sides to yield to the collective judgment of those best able to judge of the situation. It is sincerely to be hoped that all merely personal claims and conventional rules of succession may be disregarded for the common interest of the party and the nation at the next election in that State.

THE joint committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the Chinese question will start for the Pacific coast in a few days. The problem should be probed to the bottom. Wages throughout the country at the present time are low, and in some places work is not to be had at all. If, therefore, there is not work enough in the country to keep the present population employed, it is worse than useless, to say the least, to import more laborers at present. As the law now stands, the Chinese have a right to come here as well as other immigrants; but when they are sent over here in ship loads and controlled like cattle by rich and unprincipled speculators for the purpose of reducing white labor to a state of practical serfdom, it is high time it was checked. Moreover, it is a well-known fact that nearly all the Chinese women imported to the Pacific coast have been brought over for vile and immoral purposes.

The Cumberland *News* contains an interesting account of the marriage in that city on the 16th instant of Robert P. McGregor, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Miss Hester M. Porter, of Cumberland. The groom was entirely deaf, and the bride a deaf mute. Both are graduates of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Frederick. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. E. B. Raffensperger, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, who wrote on a sheet of paper the words of the ceremony, which they read and assented to. The minister read aloud the questions and answers, and pronounced them man and wife.

The Interior Department has cut down the rates of advertising in newspapers for its several bureaus to forty cents for the first one hundred words and twenty cents for every additional one hundred words. This reduction is made in pursuance of an old statute which has been fished up by a clerk in the Land Office, who evidently had a grudge against the newspapers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Icelanders have actually been suffering for want of ice this summer.

Peaches are twenty-five cents apiece in London, a dear luxury to the cockneys.

They have a happy way of obtaining a suspension of judgment in Colorado—by hanging the Judge.

Holland is about the only cool country this summer; there are 12,000 windmills in active operation there.

The Niagara Falls extortionists have killed their goose. Visitors are scarce, and lay no more golden eggs.

Now the fast mails are done away with, the people should complain worse than ever of their irregularity.

The successors of A. T. Stewart have completed arrangements for the opening of a branch store in Chicago.

A "duplex demagogue" is the Chicago *Tribune's* latest pet name for Dan Voorhees, and it fits him like a glove.

A Michigan Grange is "disciplining" a member who married the daughter of a brother Granger without his consent.

The British Consul at San Francisco says it is only a question of time when foreign-made steel will cease to be imported.

There is observed here and there a trifle more of animation in some branches of trade as we approach the autumn season.

A number of Hebrews entertain the idea of holding their religious services on Sunday instead of Saturday, as at present.

Thirty-eight million postal cards were printed during the quarter ending July 1. The factory is now turning out 500,000 per day.

The Richmond and Manchester, Virginia, mills shipped to Brazilian markets last week 11,931 barrels of flour, valued at $86,135.

Yale College is to substitute the Continental pronuncation of Latin for the present English one. Cicero will disappear into "Chichero."

In New York city last week there were 612 deaths from all diseases, a decrease of seventy-eight compared with the mortality of the week previous.

It is interesting now to remember that a Lord Beaconsfield figured in Mr. Disraeli's earliest novel, Vivian Grey, written nearly a half century ago.

"What shall be done with the tramps this winter?" is already being everywhere asked, and it is predicted they will be more numerous than ever before.

An effort is being made to revolutionize the government of the Cherokee nation in the Indian Territory. The cause is opposition to the policy of Chief Thompson.

The yellow fever is raging on the South American coast, particularly at Laguayra, in Venezuela, where it is epidemic in its worst form. Foreigners are all leaving.

The efforts to stock the rivers and smaller lakes of New York State with fish are seriously obstructed by unprincipled men who catch the young fish in nets and throw them away.

A Baltimore court has decided that the money deposited by a street car conductor as a guarantee of honesty cannot lawfully be retained by the company in case he proves dishonest.

L'Echo des Deux Mondes, a French weekly paper, has just been founded in New York, with the view of representing the republican portion of the Franco-American element of that city.

A table made of the "spotting" of seven Western conductors on different occasions showed that of the $550 80 collected by them, they turned over to the company $125 05, retaining $425 75.

The Eastern shore of Maryland is literally alive with partridges, the moderate weather of last winter and the favorable spring having been specially propitious to these splendid game birds.

A California letter says that Ralston's speculations and defalcations are now fully understood to have been immense, and amount to the greatest series of thieveries ever committed in this country.

Saturday was the first day of the reduced price of admission to the Philadelphia Exhibition, but only 52,419 took advantage of it. The Commissioners seems to be meeting with very bad luck.

Thirty-five car loads of machinery, noticed by the Chattanooga *Times* as on the way to a new mill in Atlanta, Georgia, looks something like business at the South. And there are thirty-five more to come.

It is said on good authority that in the Western States, where the planting and culture of trees have been on the increase, there is an evident improvement in the tone all of rain. It is more regular and more equally distributed.

Within five years, 4,600 square miles of Palestine have been measured; the position of three-fourths of the Biblical towns have been set at rest; and the true sites of the caves of Adullam and the ford of baptism of the Jordan have been ascertained.

The Lehigh and Eastern Railroad Company, which owns 1,000,000 acres of coal lands in the Lehigh Valley, is to proceed immediately with the construction of a railroad which is to form the connecting link between the New England States and the Lehigh coal fields.

An English physician, Dr. Richardson, is about to establish a "city of health" on the south coast of England. Hegeiopolis he means to call it, in which sanitary science shall be practically applied on the largest scale to the whole order and living of the inhabitants.

An American traction engine, for common roads, is on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition. Unlike the English engine, which is designed for hard work, the carriage is intended for carrying only four or five persons, in addition to the engineer and driver. It is light in construction, and resembles a barouche in appearance.

A San Francisco engineer has invented a flying-machine which he hoped to test practically within ten days. He calculated its rate of flight at from 100 to 150 miles per hour, and thought it would be possible to cross the continent in a day. Buoyancy is derived from extended aerial plane surface, and great power is furnished by wings rapidly revolved and propellers astern. The propellers can be operated with either a reverse or forward movement, and with rudder and tail piece. Steam will be used as a motor.

PERSONAL.

Louise Chandler Moulton is visiting among the literary celebrities of London, and divides them into two classes—those who write and those who criticise novels.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, has received from the President of the National University of Athens, Greece, a letter of condolence on the death of Samuel Gridley Howe.

Young Lord Mayo, aged twenty-five, has thoughtfully provided a crowning scandal for the London season by eloping with Lady Zouche, who was married only a year ago.

Lady Herbert, of Lea, an English woman of some literary pretensions, is writing a book on the position of the wife and mother in the fourth century, in which she traces the resemblance between the domestic life of the present day and that of the early Christians.

General James Brisbin, who succeeds the dead Custer as chief of General Terry's cavalry, under the new reorganization, but who, while acting on the staff of the general commanding, will retain the immediate command of his own column, the Second United States Cavalry, is a citizen of Center county, this State.

The German tragedienne, Janauschek, has decided to make her home in America. During her London engagement the ex-King of Hanover invited her to meet the Duchess of Cambridge and her two daughters, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenberg-Strelitz and Mary, Princess Teck. The tragedienne went to Germany on the invitation of the Duke of Meiningen, to give two performances at his theatre. He was so well pleased with her art that he conferred on her the order for merit and culture.

Colonel Aspinwall, who died in Boston a few days since, is he who figures so largely and interestingly in the life and letters of Washington Irving. Aspinwall fought in the war of 1812 and lost an arm. He was sent as Consul to London, a post he held for forty years. It was there that his familiarity with Irving reached it height. He was ever the agent of Irving in disposing of his manuscripts to the London publishers, managing much more thriftily than the author could. Aspinwall was seventy-two years of age, and vigorous almost to the last.

R. H. Newell, known in literature as Orpheus C. Kerr, is undoubtedly on his death bed. He has for several months been ailing, and of late his disease has deprived him utterly of appetite, even of the power to eat. He grew worse steadily, and for periods extending over days ate not a morsel of food. Under that deprivation of sustenance he wasted rapidly, and is now emaciated to a terrible degree. He partakes of very light food only every alternate day. The attending physicians say that he can not recover, and that his surviving thus long is to be wondered at.

Tilden's Catechism.

HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS' NATIONAL REUNION, CALDWELL, August 13.

Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks:

GENTLEMEN—Hon. R. B. Hayes and Hon. William A. Wheeler, Republican candidate for President and Vice President of the United States, have been invited by the undersigned committee to attend and address the Soldiers' National Reunion, at Caldwell, Ohio, September 5th, 6th and 7th next. A like invitation is now respectfully extended to you by the same committee. The reunion is non-political in character, and will be composed of men and women who love the American Union, of soldiers and citizens of every party and color. It is not known that Hon. R. B. Hayes and Hon. William A. Wheeler will attend, but certain it is that if they cannot conveniently do so, they will publicly answer certain questions which are now respectfully propounded to you, and it is hoped that you will answer them in like manner if you find it impracticable to come. The questions are few, simple and direct, and admit of categorical answers.

First—What is your recollection of your public course in 1861, when the war against the Union commenced? Did you favor the suppression of avowed insurrection and rebellion, as required to do by the Constitution of the United States?

Second—Did you favor the enlistment of soldiers to repel treason and conquer rebellion?

Third—Did you contribute your time and money during those four fearful years to help prosecute the war for the Union, support the families of soldiers, pay bounties, care for the widows and orphans of our dead comrades, enforce the draft, encourage enlistment, discourage riots and mobs against the draft officers and against the colored people? Answer yes or no.

Fourth—You are both able speakers, and have large influence with the people as such, and must have made many speeches of telling effect during those four years of struggle for the Union. Did you speak on our side or against us? Did you sympathize with our cause, and oppose the cause of treason with fervor and power? Answer yes or no.

Fifth—When organizations of the Golden Circle, and other secret treasonable societies were forming and operating to discourage enlistments, oppose the draft and encourage rebels in arms, by act and word, did you speak or write against these organizations, and denounce them boldly, publicly and constantly?

Sixth—When the interests of the Union seemed to hang equally and fearfully balanced against treason and secession, in the scales of war, did you, by act or word, say or do aught to disturb their equilibrium, and give the Union scale the advantage and preponderance?

Seventh—Did you send your sons, nephews and neighbors into the Union army, and bid them God speed, as they went, and follow yourselves?

Eighth—Did you stand manfully by Abraham Lincoln, first to last, in every executive act to suppress rebellion; encourage him by your kind words, and commend his fidelity to the Union of our fathers?

Ninth—Did you denounce his assassin and co-conspirators as enemies of your country and of mankind, or did you pass that crime in silence?

Tenth—Did you encourage Secretary Chase in the management of the finances of the nation, and do all in your power to advance the credit of your imperiled Government in its great peril?

Eleventh—In 1864, when traitors declared the war (then nearly over, then an undoubted triumph) a failure, did you rise up in the Chicago Convention or elsewhere and denounce those infamous words as treason to the Republic, and an insult to the soldiers living and dead?

Twelfth—Did you favor and endeavor to make effectual the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, both when proposed and afterwards, but as each amendment came forward?

Thirteenth—Did you ever make a speech in favor of the war?

Fourteenth—Did you ever say a word that could offend traitors?

We do not ask you to what party you belonged during the war or since. Some of us were Democrats, some Republicans, but all "Union men."

We are not interrogating you as politicians, for we are outside of politics, and our reunion is non-political, composed of men of all parties who were always true to the federal Union. We ask you to answer these questions officially, and then go on and make any explanation you may deem necessary, and the most abundant opportunity will be afforded. You can come to our camp and answer them in the presence of the men who risked their lives for the Union, or you can answer in the press of the country at your leisure, and your answer will be read to the soldiers and by the soldiers all over this land.

Yours respectfully,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL REUNION.

J. M. DALZELL, Secretary.

The Public Career of S. J. Tilden.

From the Brooklyn Argus.

Ten years ago Jas. Parton wrote a pamphlet exposing the Tilden and Ogden Railroad Ring of the Northwest. Mr. Parton then said:

"This plan (the Railroad Ring) was first adopted, as far as is known, in the United States, by an eminent lawyer on Wall street, S. J. Tilden. * * * Tilden (in 1866) controls through one ring, over eleven hundred miles of railway, while he has great influence in eight hundred miles of which he is trustee. * * * Mr. Tilden is (1866) *the largest railroad manager in America.*"

The management of 1,800 miles of Northwestern railroads by Tilden's Ring, led to the great "Granger" rebellion and the enactment of the Potter law. The Chicago Board of Trade made a report on the matter in 1866, saying that—

"Prices have been advanced upon wheat 72 per cent.; flour, 73; live stock, 73; merchandise, 88, and passengers' fares, 28½ per cent."

A Convention of Farmers held the same year said:

"WHEREAS, Under the present system of railroad combinations and other freight monopolies, the producers have no redress, and are by the inadequate means of transportation, compelled to give up two-thirds of their crops to get the other one-third to market, and

"WHEREAS, We regard the present system of transportation as *little less than a semi-legalized system of plunder*, by which a combination of capitalists are rearing immense fortunes *upon the ruin of producing interests*, therefore, *Resolved*," &c.

The head of the Northwestern Railroad ring is also the head of the Mining Ring, which, for eleven years, violated the law by issuing illegal currency, and cheating the Government out of the taxes.

The same ring defrauded the State of Michigan out of taxes on over 1,000,000 acres of land.

Samuel J. Tilden is just beginning to be known in his true character by the people of the country. He was known by the farmers and tradesmen of the Northwest prior to 1866, when they rose in open rebellion against him.

As many transactions in Tilden's career, similar to the foregoing, are yet to be revealed, in the interest of public morality and national honor, the *Argus* will, in a few days, present a full and succinct history of the public acts of this railroad monopolist, tax defaulter, and prince of American rings.

Another remedy for slugs and other enemies of flowers is benzine. A few drops scattered over the plants will cause an insect to decamp, and it is a singular fact that the bodies of bugs killed by it become absolutely rigid, so that a wing or leg will break rather than bend. The remedy will not hurt the flowers, and the only objection is its disagreeable odor.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It cures dull listless, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient tonic of iron in combination with Nitric Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Dock and Calisaya Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase only of the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth, and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only by $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 235 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all other worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
45 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Silas G. Hilliard, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.
Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plaids.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses,
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Herzanis.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantcens.
A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.
TTHS

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 29 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

Great Assortment of New Goods
THIS DAY, AUGUST 23, AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.
SPECIAL NOTICE—FROM THE HALF PER CENT ON MUSLINS, WOULD BE DECIDEDLY ADVANTAGE BE TAKEN OF THE FACT THAT VERY LOWEST. JUST ARRIVED GOODS. ALSO, THREE SPLENDLY SOLD AT 90 CENTS AND $1.
VERY LATEST TELEGRAPHIC ADV BUT AS OUR STOCK IS VERY FULL NTAGEOUS AT THE PRESENT TIM NOTWITHSTANDING THE ADVAN D, ABOUT TWENTY OF THE NEWE ID MAKES OF UNLAUNDRIEDD SH
ICES WE ARE INFORMED OF AN AND COMPLETE, AND AT DECIDED E. BY REFERRING TO OUR PRICE CE IN PRICES OF SAME, OURS ST ST AND MOST DESIRABLE SHADES IRTS AT 60 CENTS, 75 CENTS AND ADVANCE OF TWO AND ONE-LY LOW EIGURES, PURCHASES 1 1ST OF SILKS NOTICE WILL LL REMAIN AS BEFORE—THE AND PATTERNS OF FALL DRESS 85 CENTS, THE LATTER USUAL.

A DEPARTMENT. First Aisle to Right.
At 75c, 87½c and $1, Plain Black Dress Silks.
At 90c, $1, $1 12½, $1 25, Gros Grain Black Silk.
At $1 37½ and $1 50, Black Silks, immense bargains.
At $1 62½, $1 75 and $2, some of the best bargains in "standard makes" we ever had the pleasure of offering our customers. These goods actually one-fourth under present value.
At $2 25, $2 50 and $3, very heavy Black Silks, bargains.
At lowest prices, very full assortment of plain Colored Dress Silks, all desirable shades.
Striped and Checked Dress Silks, full assortment.
Some special figures on Japanese Foulins.
At 45c, 50c, 62½c, 75c, 87½c and $1, Black Cashmeres.
At $1 12½, $1 25 and upward, extra value in Black Cashmeres.
At 12½c, 18½c, 25c, 28c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c, Black Alpacas.
At 75c, 87½ and $1, fine quality Black Alpacas.
At 15c, 18½c, 25c, 25c, 37½c and 50c, Colored Alpacas.
Our 25c Colored Alpaca would be exceedingly cheap at 35c, former price.
At 8½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18½c, 25c, 31c and 37½c, Fancy Dress Plaids.

ARRIVALS OF THE FOLLOWING NEW GOODS TO-DAY.
Mohair Brocades, figured and plain.
Mohair Delleges, Silk Pongees, Tycoon Reps, &c., in new shades and patterns.
Red Flannels, all wool, 22c, 25c, 28c, 31c, 37½c, 44c and 50c.
Gray Sacquing Flannels 25c to 50c, all wool.
Country Flannels, 25c to 40c.
Kentucky Jeans from 12½c up, good value.
Black Doeskin at $1, a real bargain.
Cassimeres, Tricot, Diagonals, &c.
Velvets and Velvet-eens.
Orders from a Distance Solicited and Same Promptly and Carefully Filled. Samples Sent Free. Omnibus

G. SCHLEITER,
89
Market Street.
NEW GOODS.
LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated
Black Cachemere Silks,
Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.
Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.
BLACK CACHEMERES
We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.
We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy
Dress Goods.
PLAIN, STRIPED AND BARRED
Hernanis AND Grenadines.
We have made

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 22, 1876.

A recent issue of the *Financial Chronicle* develops at considerable length the idea that the expansion of deposit banking has been pushed too far and too fast. It refers to the fact that formerly banks were regarded as only drawing their funds from two sources, their capital and circulation, and it is only at a comparatively recent date that deposits were developed as a third source of lending power, Europe being especially backward in this respect. The development of this source of banking has gone so far now, however, that the competition of the banks for deposits has attracted an almost unprecedented accumulation of funds at the great financial centers. This concentration of deposits has gone so far in London that the proposition to abolish interest on deposits has been agitated there, as in this country, with the very forcible argument that it is impossible to reemploy funds at present with profit, if interest is so paid on them. The question is one of importance and should be settled as to the propriety of the practice. Some of the leading bankers of this country have always held it to be unsound banking, because the ordinary customer of a bank receives sufficient compensation in the care of his funds by the bank, and in the obligation to repay them on demand, and also because, to employ funds so obtained, either by high rates must be charged, which imply risky investments, or so much money must be invested in commercial bills as to encroach upon a proper cash reserve. These are strong reasons, and yet we think that rule what will always settle the question will be, whether the money can be profitably employed or not. If it can, banks will be very likely to pay interest on deposits; if not, they will very soon abandon the practice.

The *Chronicle* does not consider it necessary, it seems, to advert upon that remarkable development of deposit banking, so common throughout this country a few years since, of doing banking business safely upon deposits without the intervention of any capital by the banker as a security to his depositors. It is true that the results of such practices have been pretty clearly enforced upon us by experience. But it is well to occasionally recur to the lessons of that severe disciplinarian; and an article on the extension of the practice of deposit banking is by no means complete without a reference at least to that most extreme instance of the class, which was so common in this country a few years ago, and which culminated in the disasters of 1873.

—The New York *Post* gives the following statement of the condition of affairs with reference to the anthracite coal combination:

As to the coal combination, the facts in outline are that some of the stronger companies in the combination are convinced that the agreement which should bind all has been violated by some in the matter of mining, and unless satisfactory guarantees can be given that there shall be no further violations, they will withdraw at the meeting to be held to-morrow. One of the companies has already written a letter of withdrawal, but a strong pressure on the part of the weaker companies has been brought to bear to induce a modification or withdrawal of the letter. In fact the weaker companies are making desperate efforts to prevent a dissolution. It will be decided to-morrow whether the combination is for the present to stand or to be broken. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, the Lehigh Valley and the Pennsylvania Coal companies have nothing to lose, but it is believed would gain by a dissolution. Everything will depend upon how important are these manufacturing interests to the unmercenary ones, and how benefited by a dissolution of the combination. No better or more satisfactory plan for the sale of coal could be devised than the old system of selling by auction to the highest bidder, and we have no doubt that the strong companies regret ever having departed from it.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says "The course of the gold market since the breaking up of Congress is much as we expected it would be—a gradual decline until 110 per cent. is touched; and we now doubt whether it will long remain at this figure after it is reached. It is safe to say, as exchange now looks, on the eve of a going forward of our great crops of cotton, grain and provisions, that 108 will be reached long before the 1st of November. It may even be that the syndicates for the disposal of the $24 per cent. are managed in the interest of the public credit, and in connection with the funding of $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 of the surplus greenbacks over the required limit of $300,000,000 under the Resumption act. The surplus revenue is now $69,000,000. If reduced to $44,000,000 or $45,000,000 this fall, the effect upon the note circulation, the road to the equalization of greenbacks with gold would be plain enough, without any rose wal of the silver agitation next winter."

—The following are the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	Last week.	This week.
Capital	$16,493,050	$ 16,493,050
Loans	20,387,387	20,427,997
Specie	692,932	635,922
Legal tender	1,763,893	1,942,570
National bank notes	1,541,231	1,520,772
Due from banks	3,451,393	3,591,965
Due to banks	6,606,982	6,693,936
Deposits	40,251,917	40,335,319
Circulation	10,033,067	10,034,667
Gold reserve	34,446,872	34,487,129
Balances	4,559,090	4,693,091

—The Chicago *Times* says: The prominent features of the local financial market on Saturday were essentially the same as stated daily during the past week. The indications for an early improvement were perhaps a trifle more positive, but in the general state of affairs there was no apparent change for the better. The bank clearings were limited to about $2,800,000, the center movement was unimportant, and business at the banks generally was confined to a small volume. Dullness in fact, was the common report received on all sides, though owing to the near approach of the time for the marketing of the new grain crops, and an active trade in the cliffing of the fall manufactures, the feeling was quite hopeful under the circumstances. Without an exception, the banks are free from loans that are overdue, and owing to a close was the poorest ever experienced, that profits are now down to a minimum figure, and that the opening of the fall movement in grain and general merchandise will be welcomed by all the banking fraternity more than for years past. Just now money is plenty; loans are light, and the demand and interest rate at the banks are irregular, ranging from five to eight per cent.

—The Philadelphia *Times* says: The present situation as regards money affairs is unchanged, but there is a feeling more general that the fall business soon to open will bring with it an improvement. With these expectations the entire community must sympathize and we trust that they may not be disappointed. The banks, as a general rule, are getting six per cent. for their loans, their only complaint is that there are little funds on their hands for which no employment can be found. The first indication of a revival in trade is to be when this surplus begins to be cut down, but six per cent. will probably be, for some time to come, the outside figure.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 19 Sixth street:

August 22, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119⅛	119⅛	----	119⅛	----	----
5-20's, 1865	114⅝	114⅝	----	114⅝	----	----
5-20's, 1865 (new)	115⅛	115	----	115⅛	----	----
5-20's, 1867, registered	119	119⅛	----	119⅛	----	----
5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅜	120⅜	----	120⅜	----	----
5-20's, 1868	121⅜	121⅜	----	121⅜	----	----
10-40's	118⅝	118⅝	----	118⅝	----	----
10-40's, coupons	119⅛	119⅛	----	119⅛	----	----
Currency 6's	122½	----	----	----	----	----
New 5 per cents	117	117	----	117	----	----
Western Union Tel	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Quick-silver	12	----	----	----	----	----
Pacific Mail	21	21	21	21	21	21
Panama	130	130	----	130	----	----
Adams Express	110½	110½	----	110½	----	----
Wells-Fargo Express	85⅝	85⅝	----	85⅝	----	----
American Express	66	66	----	66	----	----
United States Express	66	66	----	66	----	----
New York Central	106⅜	107¼	107	106⅞	107	107
Erie	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Michigan Central	41⅝	42⅝	42¼	41	41⅝	41⅝
Michigan Southern	53¾	54	54	53¾	54¼	54¼
Illinois Central	88⅝	----	----	88⅝	----	----
Cleveland & Pittsburg	88	----	----	88	----	----
Chicago & Northwest	38¾	----	----	38	----	38¾
Do. preferred	64	----	----	64	----	----
Rock Island	106	106¼	----	106¼	----	106¼
St. Paul common	39	39	----	39	----	----
Do. preferred	69	69	----	69¼	----	----
Fort Wayne	100	----	----	----	----	----
Ohio & Mississippi	15¾	----	----	15¾	----	----
Union Pacific	83⅝	83⅝	----	83⅝	----	----
Harlem	137½	137⅝	137½	137½	----	----
Hannibal & St. Joe	10	----	----	10	----	----
Atlantic & Pac., pre	----	----	----	----	----	----
Iron Mountain	32	----	----	32	----	----
N. C. & I. C	35¾	----	----	35¾	----	----
Missouri Pacific	----	----	----	----	----	----
South Carolinas, Apl	32	----	----	----	----	----
South Carolinas, July	32	----	----	----	----	----
Missouri 6's	100½	----	----	----	----	----

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	47¾	47¾	----
Reading	44	44¼	----
United Cos. of N. J	129½	----	----
Phila., Titusville & Buf	10¾	10¾	----
Lehigh Valley	----	----	55
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	101¾	----	----
Central Transportation	44¾	----	----
Empire do	----	50	----

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 110¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Money closed easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Customs receipts $445,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $68,000. Clearings $17,000,000. Sterling firm at 487½@488.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 110¾, with sales in the interim at that. Carrying rates ½@1 per cent. Borrowing flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds in better demand at slightly improved prices. Railroad bonds quiet and firm, except Ohio and Mississippi, which were lower. State bonds steady. The speculative interest in the stock market today centered in coal shares, in consequence of the meeting of members of the combination, which was this afternoon. At last meeting a long preamble was adopted setting forth that the Lehigh Valley road, after agreeing to operate with the combination, had produced more than its quota. Also that there had been an extension throughout the Lehigh Valley region in April last, and in consequence of the Lehigh Valley operators representing their inability to pay the penalties for over-production, a resolution was unanimously adopted dissolving the combination. Immediately after this the Philadelphia and Reading, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Delaware and Hudson Canal and Pennsylvania Companys resolved to offer 200 tons of coal at auction on Tuesday, 29th inst. This created a panic in trade in coal and will not only benefit the strong companies, but will have a tendency to revive some of the prostrate industries of the country. The first effect of the coal meeting was to depress the shares of the anthracite roads, but this was soon followed by a firmer feeling and an advance in prices. The bears, who had been anticipating a panic on the dissolution of the coal combination, were disappointed. Delaware and Hudson, Western, Lackawanna and Western, Reading and Lehigh Valley rose to 90¾ and closed at 90¾. New Jersey Central fell off to 57¾ and closed at 58; Delaware and Hudson Canal were steady at 90¾ and Morris and Essex at 90¾; Lake Shore was strong and 3¼ per cent. higher. Michigan Central opened at 41⅝, advanced to 42⅝, and closed at 41⅝. The general market in late dealings was strong. Transactions 80,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Western Union, 3,000 St. Paul, 2,000 Erie, 9,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Michigan Central, 8,000 New Jersey Central and 15,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	71¾	Rock Island	106¾
Quicksilver	14	St. Paul	39
Do. preferred	14	Do. preferred	69
Pacific Mail	21	Toledo & Wabash	2
Mariposa	6½	Do. preferred	2
Do. preferred	6½	Ft. Wayne	100½
Adams Express	110½	Terre Haute	5½
Wells-Fargo Ex	85½	Do. preferred	18
American Ex	66½	Chicago & Alton	88
U. S. Express	66½	Do. preferred	104
New York Central	106¾	Ohio & Mississippi	15¾
Erie	13¾	Delaware & Lack	91¾
Do. preferred	20	Atlantic & P. Tel	12½
Michigan Central	41¾	Missouri Pacific	5½
Panama	130	Atlantic & P. pref	24
Harlem	137¾	Indiana Central	10¾
Do. preferred	140	Burlington & Q	115
Lake Shore	54½	Hannibal & St. Jos.	10¼
Illinois Central	88¾	Central Pac. bonds	105½
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	Union Pac. bonds	103½
Northwestern	38¾	Do. land grants	105
Do. preferred	64¾	Do. sink'g fu'd bds	93¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U.S. coupons, 1881	119½	New 5's	117
6-20's, 1865, coup	114	10-40's, reg. and coup	118⅜
5-20's, 1865, new	115	10-40's, coupons	119¼
5-20's, 1867	119½	Currency 6's	122½
5-20's, 1868	121½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	48¾	Virginia, old	27
Tennessee, new	48¾	Missouri 6's	100½
Virginia, new	27		

LONDON, August 22, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £75,000. Consols 93 3-8. U. S. bonds—5-20's '65, 103½; do. '67, 105½; 10-40's, 102¾; new 5's, 103¾. Railroad securities—New York Central, 97; Erie, 12¾; do. preferred, 30.

PARIS, August 22.—Rentes 106 francs 30 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 22.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—Gold 110¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 542¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 22, 1876.

Business pursued about the usual course today without important changes of values, and a moderate business in most respects. The aggregate of transactions was probably somewhat below the average, and prices generally ruled steady.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* publishes the following with reference to the canned goods trade:

"The canned goods trade has been for some time a leaning industry, though recently the confidence has not been as great as formerly. The late summer and autumn are the times of greatest activity in this industry, and an authority of experience, whether packs for this year, says it is possible that the canning of some articles will be largely curtailed. A large crop of peaches is anticipated and the tendency may be to over produce canned peaches. Tomatoes promise to be plentiful, and will be plentifully put up. Most of the canned corn comes from Maine, where there is a luxuriant crop. Pumpkins are other items as well as those from Maine that are growing popular. The tendency to be good in Maine, especially in the famous fishing grounds of Penobscot Bay; but the Nova Scotia yield promises to be less than usual, with a small average size. There will, however, be plenty of lobsters for the home trade, the packers being sick of exporting. Upon this industry so many on the foreign trade for the past two or three seasons, especially, successful, and many other articles have been coming into favor of late; so that it is almost as possible to furnish the table with a full line of vegetables and fruits in midwinter or early spring, as when they are in season. The canning industry has in fact worked a great change in his respect during late years. But the tendency to over production has gone to extremes, so that in nearly every branch the packer has at times been overstocked, result—loss to the packers. In this State, New Jersey and Delaware there are numbers of organized establishments situated directly in the regions where the products grow, and as they get the cheapest supplies are consequently able to pack at the least cost. In their respective branches, these establishments have come to supply the Philadelphia market almost to the exclusion of others located at a distance."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,477	Apples, bbls	48
Corn in bulk, bush	6,000	Potatoes, bbls	172
Wheat, bus	838	Butter, pkgs	23
Oats, bus	2,935	Bacon, pcs	1,259
Potatoes, bus	245	Bacon, pcs	1,259
Hay, bales	150		

The quotations ruling in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There is a steady but rather slow trade at unchanged prices. Wheat is moving rather slowly. We quote new winter at $1 10@1 15 for red; $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winters are rather nominal at $1 18@1 28 ₱ bushel for prime lots, new winter $1 00@1 10 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do; low grades 90@95 cts. Corn in fair request but about steady with the supply fully up to the demand. We quote shelled 55@56c for prime yellow Kansas; 52@53c for Ohio do; 51@52c for high mixed; 50@51c for low mixed. Oats in fair request at 32@33c for prime yellow; 30@31c for high mixed; 28@29c for mixed; and 26@27c for low grades. Rye steady at 60@62c. Barley in good demand and steady with few offering. The market however did not change hands from yesterday's figures. We quote prime white new at 31@32c; mixed do 30@31c; Old rolled Barley at 2¾@3c for prime white; 2½@2¾c for fair to good white. Western Rye continues easy at 57@59c for prime new. Ohio nominal at 62@65c; Canada at 70@75c.

FLOUR—The market is steady with trade rather quiet. Rates current are as follows, for the whole range of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 winter do $7 00; red wheat flour $6 50@6 75; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin it quoted at $7 25@8 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; fancy do, Louis $6 25@6 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new Ohio red and wheat flour rules at $5 75@6 00; Graham flour at $6 00@6 25; cornmeal for $3 00@3 25; $5 75@6 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The market continues rather weak and nominal. We quote baled hay on track from sheds: Timothy, No. 1 at $13 00@14 00 per ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Loose hay from store rules at $15 00@16 00. Loose hay in wagons sold all the way from $11 00@15 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet and easy. We quote bran at $11 00@12 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $25 00@26 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is still an abundant supply with only a moderate demand for choice and a decidedly unfavorable market for low-grade stock. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 75c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bush of 60 pounds.

BUTTER—There was a fairly active market for butter to-day, the choice and fancy grades being in demand and firm. At this meeting a long preamble was adopted setting forth that the Lehigh Valley road, after agreeing to operate with the combination, had produced more than its quota. Also that there had been an extension throughout the Lehigh Valley region in April last, and in consequence of the Lehigh Valley operators representing their inability to pay the penalties for over-production, a resolution was unanimously adopted dissolving the combination. Immediately after this the Philadelphia and Reading, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Delaware and Hudson Canal and Pennsylvania Companys resolved to offer 200 tons of coal at auction on Tuesday, 29th inst. This created a panic in trade in coal and will not only benefit the strong companies, but will have a tendency to revive some of the prostrate industries of the country. The first effect of the coal meeting was to depress the shares of the anthracite roads, but this was soon followed by a firmer feeling and an advance in prices. The bears, who had been anticipating a panic on the dissolution of the coal combination, were disappointed. Delaware and Hudson, Western, Lackawanna and Western, Reading and Lehigh Valley rose to 90¾ and closed at 90¾. New Jersey Central fell off to 57¾ and closed at 58; Delaware and Hudson Canal were steady at 90¾ and Morris and Essex at 90¾; Lake Shore was strong and 3¼ per cent. higher. Michigan Central opened at 41⅝, advanced to 42⅝, and closed at 41⅝. The general market in late dealings was strong. Transactions 80,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Western Union, 3,000 St. Paul, 2,000 Erie, 9,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Michigan Central, 8,000 New Jersey Central and 15,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

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Adams Express	110½	Terre Haute	5½
Wells-Fargo Ex	85½	Do. preferred	18
American Ex	66½	Chicago & Alton	88
U. S. Express	66½	Do. preferred	104
New York Central	106¾	Ohio & Mississippi	15¾
Erie	13¾	Delaware & Lack	91¾
Do. preferred	20	Atlantic & P. Tel	12½
Michigan Central	41¾	Missouri Pacific	5½
Panama	130	Atlantic & P. pref	24
Harlem	137¾	Indiana Central	10¾
Do. preferred	140	Burlington & Q	115
Lake Shore	54½	Hannibal & St. Jos.	10¼
Illinois Central	88¾	Central Pac. bonds	105½
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	Union Pac. bonds	103½
Northwestern	38¾	Do. land grants	105
Do. preferred	64¾	Do. sink'g fu'd bds	93¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U.S. coupons, 1881	119½	New 5's	117
6-20's, 1865, coup	114	10-40's, reg. and coup	118⅜
5-20's, 1865, new	115	10-40's, coupons	119¼
5-20's, 1867	119½	Currency 6's	122½
5-20's, 1868	121½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	48¾	Virginia, old	27
Tennessee, new	48¾	Missouri 6's	100½
Virginia, new	27		

LONDON, August 22, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £75,000. Consols 93 3-8. U. S. bonds—5-20's '65, 103½; do. '67, 105½; 10-40's, 102¾; new 5's, 103¾. Railroad securities—New York Central, 97; Erie, 12¾; do. preferred, 30.

PARIS, August 22.—Rentes 106 francs 30 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 22.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—Gold 110¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 542¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 22, 1876.

Business pursued about the usual course today without important changes of values, and a moderate business in most respects. The aggregate of transactions was probably somewhat below the average, and prices generally ruled steady.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* publishes the following with reference to the canned goods trade:

"The canned goods trade has been for some time a leaning industry, though recently the confidence has not been as great as formerly. The late summer and autumn are the times of greatest activity in this industry, and an authority of experience, whether packs for this year, says it is possible that the canning of some articles will be largely curtailed. A large crop of peaches is anticipated and the tendency may be to over produce canned peaches. Tomatoes promise to be plentiful, and will be plentifully put up. Most of the canned corn comes from Maine, where there is a luxuriant crop. Pumpkins are other items as well as those from Maine that are growing popular. The tendency to be good in Maine, especially in the famous fishing grounds of Penobscot Bay; but the Nova Scotia yield promises to be less than usual, with a small average size. There will, however, be plenty of lobsters for the home trade, the packers being sick of exporting. Upon this industry so many on the foreign trade for the past two or three seasons, especially, successful, and many other articles have been coming into favor of late; so that it is almost as possible to furnish the table with a full line of vegetables and fruits in midwinter or early spring, as when they are in season. The canning industry has in fact worked a great change in his respect during late years. But the tendency to over production has gone to extremes, so that in nearly every branch the packer has at times been overstocked, result—loss to the packers. In this State, New Jersey and Delaware there are numbers of organized establishments situated directly in the regions where the products grow, and as they get the cheapest supplies are consequently able to pack at the least cost. In their respective branches, these establishments have come to supply the Philadelphia market almost to the exclusion of others located at a distance."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,477	Apples, bbls	48
Corn in bulk, bush	6,000	Potatoes, bbls	172
Wheat, bus	838	Butter, pkgs	23
Oats, bus	2,935	Bacon, pcs	1,259
Potatoes, bus	245	Bacon, pcs	1,259
Hay, bales	150		

The quotations ruling in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There is a steady but rather slow trade at unchanged prices. Wheat is moving rather slowly. We quote new winter at $1 10@1 15 for red; $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winters are rather nominal at $1 18@1 28 ₱ bushel for prime lots, new winter $1 00@1 10 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do; low grades 90@95 cts. Corn in fair request but about steady with the supply fully up to the demand. We quote shelled 55@56c for prime yellow Kansas; 52@53c for Ohio do; 51@52c for high mixed; 50@51c for low mixed. Oats in fair request at 32@33c for prime yellow; 30@31c for high mixed; 28@29c for mixed; and 26@27c for low grades. Rye steady at 60@62c. Barley in good demand and

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 36, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 22, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	—WIND.— Force.	Weath
7 A.M.	30.122	81	93	N.E.	Gentle	Foggy.
2 P.M.	29.979	79	31	N.	Gentle	Fair.
9 P.M.	79.991	76	.....	.....	Calm.	Foggy.

Mean barometer...30.021 | Highest thermom... 82
Mean thermom... 70.5 | Lowest thermom .. 50

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The Western University

Opens September 4th. Call from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., or address Chancellor Woods.

Freight Discrimination.

The public meeting called by the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, to take action relative to discriminations in freight against our Pittsburgh merchants, by railroads, will be held at 11 o'clock this morning at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Germania Bank building, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley. There should be a large attendance and a full and free discussion of this important question.

Important Bankruptcy Argument.

The United States District Court, Judge Ketcham on the bench, was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of Richie *et al.* vs. Wm. M. Floyd lately doing business in Altoona and Ebensburg, Pa., as a banker. It will be concluded to day. The argument is upon exceptions to the report of Register Shafer.

Hon. S. S. *Blair*, of Hollidaysburg, Pa. and John M. Kennedy, Esq., of this city. For the creditors appeared Hon. Louis W. Hall, of Harrisburg, George M. Reade, Esq., of Ebensburg, and N. P. Marvine, Esq., of Altoona, representing over three hundred creditors, and as many thousand dollars. This case has been in litigation for a long time. It first came before this Court, His thence it was taken by bill of review before Judge McKennan in the Circuit Court. Next it came by reference before Register Shaffer, of this city, sitting in Altoona. Now it is before the District Court again, on exception to the Register's report. It has been, perhaps, the most hotly contested case in bankruptcy ever before this Court. The case excites great interest in Blair and Cambria counties, as it affects so large a number of people in that locality.

The argument was opened yesterday morning by Mr. Blair for the debtor, and was followed by Mr. Reade for the creditors. The entire day was consumed in the argument, the Court sitting from ten o'clock A. M. to six P. M. This morning Hon. L. W. Hall continues the argument for the creditors. Mr. Kennedy will conduct for the debtor.

A COMPETING LINE.

The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad —Its Advantages and Cost.

The following communication is upon a subject which now engrosses public attention—the way of escape from the ruinous discrimination which is hindering the growth of Pittsburgh's industries. It will also engage the attention of the business men's meeting, to be held at eleven o'clock this morning:

OFFICE P. AND L. E. R. R. CO., PITTSBURGH, PA., August 22, 1876.

To the Citizens of Pittsburgh:

Now, that it has been settled in the public mind that a competing line of railroad must be built to the Northwest, I would respectfully call your attention to some important facts in regard to this line. The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad is organized under the general railroad law of Pennsylvania. The location is one of the best, taking, as it does, the margin of the Ohio river to Beaver, up the Big Beaver to New Castle, then up the Mahoning to Youngstown, Ohio. All this line is on the best possible grades, and, as will be seen by reference to any correct map, very nearly straight. This line will connect directly with the Baltimore and Ohio in Pittsburgh, and with the various roads at New Castle and Youngstown, four in all, viz.: At New Castle with the New Castle and Franklin Railroad to the oil regions, Meadville, Buffalo and Erie; at Youngstown with the L. S. and M. S. R. R., to Ashtabula Harbor direct, and to the whole northwest and northeast. With the narrow gauge to Painesville on Lake Erie, and Atlantic and Great Western, Erie direct to Cleveland, the West and Southwest, reaching at once, through these great lines, an immense expanse of country not now reached by any of our railroad lines. With these connections in and above Pittsburgh, and the valleys on this and the other lines, our cars will run into one hundred and thirty-five iron works and thirty-five glass manufacturing establishments, besides hundreds of other large works of various kinds too numerous to mention here. It will be the direct line into the coke regions for the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Lake Superior and the silver district of the Rocky Mountains. It strikes just below the city, and at Saw Mill run, the great South Side coal field, unequaled for quality and quantity in this or any other country, so far as is known. Its entrance into the city is all that can be wished, either for the manufacturing or commercial interests of Pittsburgh. The location of the line has been thoroughly made, and has been examined carefully by some of the eminent engineers of the country; notable by Mr. James L. Randolph, Chief Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Mr. G. L. Fink, Chief Engineer of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. Both of these gentlemen have testified, in the highest terms, to the judicious location, easy grades and great advantages of this line. As a rule, its grades are insignificant, in four places, and for short distances, a maximum of 96 feet has to be overcome. The grades of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad are about fifty feet. Practical managers say the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad can haul forty loaded cars to or from Cleveland. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh haul about fifteen to eighteen cars.

The distance from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, by this line and Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, will be about one hundred and thirty miles; by Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 150 miles. To Chicago, by this line, 479 miles, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, 468. To Toledo, by this line, 243; by Pennsylvania Company's lines, 261.

When the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company straightened the Chicago line, near Mansfield, it will make this line two miles shorter than the Pennsylvania Company's line, or 466 miles to Chicago. Its managers, from all reliable data, have accepted the fact that no independent line can be held by private parties; that sooner or later the small lines must be absorbed by large ones, as has been the case heretofore, with all the Pittsburgh roads. They have labored earnestly to make this a link in a through line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and at the same time a competing line to and from Pittsburgh. To so arrange matters as to prevent for all time its absorption by any other interest has been their aim, and they believe that that end will be fully accomplished. But this cannot be done without means, and it is proposed to ask our citizens to give us prompt by the necessary aid.

The entire cost of this line *through to Cleveland* will not exceed *one half* the capital stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, with ninety-nine miles shorter distance and but half the grades. It is well known that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad has been immensely profitable. Why? Because it has one of the best paying roads to the country, with our business prostrated, Eastern cities shipping through our city at rates often not pay—but what we pay? With a discriminating policy which, as we all know, is sapping the very foundation of our wealth and industry, and making bread dear and employment scarce for the artisan, clerk, and other industrious person in our cities, reducing rents and locking up capital of the more wealthy? It is not time for us to move? With a population of 250,000, and a valuation in Pittsburgh and Allegheny proper, not including the adjoining boroughs of $238,989,022 Pittsburgh pays annually for wages more than $20,000,000, and has invested in machinery nearly or quite $50,000,000. One million of dollars from our citizens will secure this line and these advantages, as other parties offer us large amounts.

It will require but one year to build the road and an amount equal to fifteen dollars per ton for coke will secure the only result that can relieve us, not only for the present, but for all time, and that, too, for a small sum. Our bridges say will be better than our bank stocks.

Shall we have it?

Respectfully submitted,

WM. MCCREERY, President.

The Workhouse and Its Inmates.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

These days, when we read flashy advertisements in the papers describing "Tivol Garden" and the "White House," with their glittering attractions, seducing the young to imbibe liquors and listen to the music of the syren, it may not be amiss to follow up the picture and see what the *end* will be to those who *frequent* such places.

Go with us to the Workhouse at Claremont; see that immense building, with all the comforts and modern improvements, furnished and kept up at the expense of the city and county for the accommodation of the liquor seller and his victims. Look at the sad wrecks of humanity, daily sent up by our city officials! There are crowded within the walls of this workhouse several hundred persons of all ages and conditions; the talented professional man, the skillful mechanic and the day laborer. Most of these were arrested for disorderly conduct and drunkenness, and as they are no sooner liberated than they fall again, and are re-arrested. In the part of the building allotted to females are ninety-three women of all ages, from the grey-haired matron of sixty, to the young girl not yet out of her teens. A more hardened looking set could scarcely be found. It would convince the most skeptical in regard to the havoc rum makes, and it should make the women and men of this city blush with shame, and enter their protest against the wicked traffic, which under the sanction of our laws has the legal right to do what no man has the *moral* right to do, ruin human beings, in body and soul, rob the family of its support, and burden society with crime, poverty and ignorance and corruption.

Here are ninety-three women, away from their homes sleeping behind iron bars, for what? Drunkenness and kindred evils. Among them were those bright with intelligence; but the most of them are so hardened in sin, that there is scarcely a trace of womanly grace left. Some of them wept bitterly when reminded of a home and a mother's love.

We noticed particularly, a young and handsome girl, with a sad expression of countenance, of whose history we could learn but little, but sufficient to satisfy us, that though young in years, she is fast becoming old in crime, like her associates. She was somebody's daughter, the darling that once nestled in her mother's bosom. A single glass of liquor may have caused her fall; we know not. But fellow citizen, have you the moral right to *rob* a household of its loved one? or by "license" to authorize another to do this?

In the same department, was one at least, who started out in life with bright prospects, and who to-day could stand high in his profession, were it not for his thirst for rum. This educated man was dressed in the blue drill, worn by prisoners performing the work allotted to him.

At his father's house, where all have gathered around the family altar, *one* seat is vacant, and when that mother looks out upon the darkness, and remembers her boy, sleeping on his hard bed in a cold cell with iron bars to lock him in, she is ready to say in her *sorrow*, "I wish he had never been born."

And what can we promise these weak erring ones *when* released? If no intoxicating cup were held out to such, they would be comparatively safe.

But so long as it is everywhere displayed before them, purposely arrayed in forms to allure young and old, so long will men and women fall before it. Remove that which is the prolific cause of so much misery, and there will be no need of Workhouses.

But this will not be till men and women banish the wine cup from their homes. It will not be while men buy their votes and abet the system which destroys soul and body. It will not be while the drunkard is *permitted*, and men are *licensed* to make them drunk, thus punishing the effect and protecting the cause. It will not be, while christian parents are praying to be delivered from temptation, and at the same time are holding out the wine cup to *tempt* their children. But the end will come when liquors will be banished from all the homes throughout the land; then will men be *obliged* to *cease* the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors.

MRS. J. S. C.

A Case of Extreme Hardship.

Mrs. Francis, who lives near Lindsay & McCutcheon's mill, Allegheny, is in the lock-up of that city on a charge of drunkenness. When arrested on Monday, at her home her two children were found gnawing a head of cabbage and almost in a starving condition. They will be sent to the Home to-day. Her husband left her some weeks since.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee — Ward Organizations— Notes of Interest.

The Republican County Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon, M. Fetterman in the chair, and a very full attendance, the rooms being crowded.

All of the sub-committees reported satisfactory progress.

Mr. S. P. Fulton, from the Committee on Organization: Mr. J. S. Woodwell, from the Vigilance Committee; Mr. R. B. Burns, from the Committee on Registration; Mr. Neeb, from the Naturalization Committee; Mr. John S. Lambie, from the Committee on Meetings and Speakers, and Mr. Lambie, from the Committee on Documents.

Mr. Riddle reported the organization of the Republicans of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards as already published.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Twelfth ward have organized with the following officers:

President—James B. Hill.

Vice Presidents—John Baker, J. J. Green, Robert Herron and Wm. E. Forsythe.

Recording Secretary—Joseph E. Lewis.

Corresponding Secretary—Oliver Fulton.

A meeting will be held at the Nobby & McKee Hall on Thursday evening, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

NOTES.

The Republicans of Sharpsburgh borough have been called to meet at the school house this (Wednesday) evening for the purpose of organization.

The Republican Committee on Naturalization will meet at headquarters this morning at nine o'clock.

The Sixteenth ward Republican club will meet this evening.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.

At the Republican meeting in the Sixth ward, last evening there was a crowded attendance and an organization of a Hayes and Wheeler club was promptly effected as follows.

President—H. J. Thomas.

Secretaries—C. R. Presser, Ell Normecutt and Jno. A. Fredericks.

Captain—Richard H. Lee.

First Lieutenant—James Kelly, Second Lieutenant, William Sloan.

Some seventy-five names were enrolled for the marching club.

The following Vigilance Committees were appointed:

First district—D. F. Sherry, M. L. Malone, Samuel Mawhinney, George Lindeman, William Early, S. A. Will, Richard Jones, Samuel Greer, George Dawrose, John A. Sargeant, John Campbell, J. M. G. McCleary, R. D. Nicholson, William Lewis, Seias Lewis, J. H. Miller.

Second district—John Richardson, Robt. Fowler, N. G. Wagner, John A. Frederick, Reese Price, Dan. Linderman, James Munn, H. F. Dannals, H. J. Thomas, John J. Thomas, David Sitler, Wm. Richardson, F. Rider.

Third district—A. J. Moore, George R Beecher, John E. Effner, Henry Meyer Wm. Langkamp, John Steel, Chris Kohne, Henry Smith, Wm. H. Everson, Edward F. White, John Q. Everson, Samuel Morrow, Jacob Koehler, Alex. Kelly, Joseph Caskey, Wm. Armstrong, Wm. Moore, Wm. Cochran, Hugh Adams, W. T. Campbell, Frank P. Case.

Fourth district—Edward Perry, Wm Davis, Wm. Evans, Isaac Harris, W. J Jones, Sidney Cooper, Geo. Brooks, John Sloan, Jesse Cullison, Chas. Everson, David L. Jones, Reuse Jacoby, Jos. Brooks, Wm. Sloan, Peter Price, Albert Everson, Joseph Wharton, C. Mullin, Benj. Evans.

OLD GRAND CENTRAL CLUB.

A meeting of the old Grand Central, colored Republican club, was held last evening in the Franklin street school house, Mr. Charles Jones in the Chair. There was a large attendance and great enthusiasm prevailed. Some twenty-five new members enrolled their names, increasing the club to one hundred and seventy-five.

Resolutions endorsing the platform and promising a firm and active support to the whole Republican ticket were unanimously adopted.

Captain Hatfield called attention to the necessity of more uniforms and suggested the appointment of a uniforming committee.

On motion Messrs. Charles Jones, Zachriah Lawson were appointed the committee to raise funds for the purpose of getting more uniforms and for more drums.

Adjourned to meet Tuesday evening next.

THE IRON BUSINESS.

A New Furnace in Fayette County— Purchase of Ore Land—The Dunkard Creek Oil Field.

A correspondent at New Geneva, Fayette county, Pa., writes as follows:

A company has been formed at New Geneva for the erection of a blast furnace, and have purchased the farm owned by Jacob Crow, for $25,000. The capital stock is fixed at $60,000. The organization is to be called the "Gallatin Furnace and Mining Company." Mr. Lloyd Beatty of Lemont Furnace, is President and manager. Letters of corporation have been applied for, and work will begin at once. The land bought contains 1,000 acres, and is 400 acres, and is underlaid with several veins of iron ore, which have been tested and proved to be the best in the country. There is an mechanism of a large amount of timber, of the very best quality, and about one hundred and twenty-five acres of a nine foot vein of coal. The furnace is situated on the river packets land daily on the grounds of the Furnace Company, being the head of slackwater. The South west Railway will bound the other side, it passes down George's Creek. It will run about one mile upon the lands of the company—it looks as though we would "coon it" here. We have no idea of permanent a long time; but the hour has come now for us to "begin the world."

The oil business is getting a fresh start on Dunkard creek. Some capitalists have leased large bodies of land, and are getting ready to start some wells. We will be glad to see all who may wish to come and examine our farm in the country. We have plenty of lands for any who wish to invest, and travelers can be well taken care of in our town.

D.

THE PRESBYTERIAN JUBILEE.

A Grand Time Anticipated—The Speakers, Etc.

The Presbyterian Reunion, to be held at Washington, Pa., on Thursday of next week, promises to be an occasion of marked interest. The following gentlemen have consented to deliver brief addresses on that occasion, viz: Rev. John Stockton, D.D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., LL.D., Rev. D. R. Kerr, D.D., Hon. John Scott, Esq., and Hon. John K. Ewing. Other addresses may also be called forth should the time permit. But it is to be distinctly understood that he speeches are to occupy only a moderate portion of the day, leaving a larger part for social fellowship and extended acquaintance. The enlivening strains of music will not be wanting to stir grateful and joyful emotion. Hon. J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, has consented to act as President of the day. He will be sustained by five Vice Presidents, whose names will be given at the time. The excursion tickets have been put at a little above half fare, and even this rate will be reduced in the case of any company large enough for fifty seats and thus taking entire possession of a car.

This "Presbyterian" jubilee is intended to embrace all who bear that honored name,of the several branches of the family. All Christians of other denominations are also cordially invited. It is to be simply a basket picnic to which persons and families will bring their own provisions, with such interchanges of hospitality on the ground as they may think proper. A few persons will be authorized by the Committee of Arrangements to furnish at reasonable rates, such refreshments as coffee, ice cream, lemonade, &c. In case of rain, the public buildings of the town will be a sufficient resort.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels.

At the Academy of Music, next Monday evening, Carncross & Dixey's minstrels will open the amusement season of 1886-7. So popular and well known a troupe as this needs no introduction or recommendation at the hands of the press. All the old favorites are retained in the organization, and a number of new and talented performers have been secured. Mr. Carncross sings better than ever while Dixey's fun waxes more unctious as he grows older.

Suit About a Dead Horse.

Martin Loeffler yesterday entered suit against Richard H. Jones for trespass *vi et armis*. The plaintiff relates that on the first of last May, at which time the defendant was a candidate for the Legislature, he lent him (Jones) a brown mare, which he valued at $155, for the purpose of driving about the district in order to arrange things. Loeffler alleges that the defendant drove the animal much farther than he agreed to, having gone from Etna, where the parties live, to a place above Natrona, a distance of about sixteen miles, in eleven hours; that the roads were bad, and that without the knowledge or consent of the owner Jones had a companion in the buggy with him during the trip. On the 4th of May the animal died, as the owner alleges, of hard driving and cruel treatment on this trip. He therefore sues for value of the animal.

The Roundheads.

The eleventh annual reunion of the Society of the Ohio Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers (Roundheads) will be held at Washington, Pa., on Thursday, the 14th of September, 1876, at two o'clock P. M. The annual oration will be delivered by Rev. George P. Hays, D.D., of Washington and Jefferson College. William A. Gabby, of Washington, Pa., is President, and J. W. Morrison, of Pittsburgh, is Corresponding Secretary. All soldiers are invited.

An old man named Nettles attempted to hang himself at McKeesport on Monday, while confined in the lock-up. The attempt was a failure, as his suspenders broke.

BASE BALL.

Alleghenys vs. Buckeyes—The Champion Tie Game of the Season.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 22.—From six to seven hundred people were out to witness the Buckey-Allegheny game to-day, which is considered to be the most closely contested game of the season. It took place on the Buckeye grounds and began at half-past three o'clock promptly, with the Buckeyes in the field. In the first inning Quest led off, taking the base on a fumble by Simmons. McKelvy hit left for two bases and brought Quest home and soon followed suit, aided by passed balls. Nelson, Rocap and Cummings went out at intervals. Shaffer led off with base hit for Buckeyes, which was muffed by left fielder. He was forced out at second by Burke, who had hit in that vicinity. Simmons took first, when Martin came to bat and struck inside the diamond forcing Simmons out at second and himself retiring at first, making a fine double play for the Alleghenys.

The second inning was short, no player on either side reaching further than first base.

In the third inning Quest flyed to right and Nelson to short, McKelvey striking out each in rather order.

On the change Nolan took first on balls. Burke got first, and stole second on a wild hit, while Nolan was run down between third and home. Simmons went out at second on an error and Burke came in, scoring first run for the Buckeyes.

Rocap in the fourth inning got a base on balls. Cummings hit fair to the left, Dodds taking in a fly by a fine backward-running-one-handed catch. Hamm hit to short, who throwed to second, and he to first, making a fine double play for the Buckeyes, and retiring the side on the part of the Bucks. Martin flyed to the left, Strief to second, Dodds going out from first to second.

In the fifth inning the visitors went out in the order which they struck. Varnie and Doscher flyed to left and the pitcher and Nolan let down at first.

The sixth inning was a one-two-three business, the first baseman having the greater portion of the work to do.

In the seventh inning Rocap went out from the pitcher to first, Cummins made a base hit, Hamm foul tipped to Barnie, who threw the ball to first, and found Cummins on his way to second. On the change Martin was fouled out, and Strief and Dodds went out at first.

In the eighth Wilkinson took a base on three strikes, Hagan by ball, first base and Wilkinson to second. Nelson hit within the diamond and Strief by a wild throw to first let in two men. The Buckeyes were retired in short order, the score standing four to one in favor of the Alleghenys. At the beginning of the ninth Shaffer hit center for base, stole second and came home on a passed ball. Hamm got a base on called balls. Martin followed with a liner to center, bringing Simmons home and putting himself on the second base. Quest died out from a passed ball, tieing the score. Each nine were retired in short notice both on the tenth and eleventh, when the game was called, the score then stood four to four.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Buckeyes ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
Alleghenys ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4

Double plays—Shaffer, Strief and Simmons, 2; Barnie and Simmons, 1; Quest and Wilkinson, 1; McKelvey, Quest and Wilkinson, 1.

Bases on called balls off—Nolan, 2; McKelvey, 2.

Struck out—Alleghenys, 6; Buckeyes, 1. Umpire—C. A. Miller.

Time of game, two hours and forty-five minutes.

Speaker Kerr's Remains.

The remains of Hon. M. C. Kerr, Speaker of the House of Representatives, passed through the city to New Albany, Ind., by the Pan Handle Railroad at 2:07 this morning. They were escorted by Vice President Ferry and Hon. S. S. Cox. The open casket was a plain one, and further than the porter on watch, there was no guard to the embalmed corpse, which was packed in ice. Except the *qui vive* reporter, not a solitary citizen was present to do honor to the eminent dead. *Ste transit.*

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THIS is St. Bartholomew's Day.

MOUNT SEWICKLEY camp meeting opens to-day.

LAST Sunday Bishop Tuigg confirmed 160 persons at St. Michael's Church, South Side.

THE Tennessee Jubilee Singers will be at the Castle Shannon camp meeting for ten days.

REV. DR. SCOTT, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Allegheny, is convalescent.

BROTHER ANGELO has been elected Superior of St. Francis' College, Loretto, for three years.

STUDIES will be resumed at St. Michael's Catholic Seminary next Monday (September 4th).

THE Young Men's Sodality of St. Paul's Cathedral will hold a select basket picnic near Castle Shannon to-day.

THE camp meeting at Patterson's Grove opens to-day. The grounds can be reached from this city and McKeesport by boats, and also by rail from this city.

MISS M. A. STRATTON, Grammar teacher in the Lincoln district, Twenty-first ward, resigned some weeks since, and was married in Philadelphia last week.

REV. C. C. HERRIOTT, of the last Senior Class, at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., has been called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church of St. Mary's, Ohio.

THE Finance Committee of Allegheny Council last evening met to revise the salaries of city officials. That of the Solicitor was placed at $2,000, provided that all fees accrue to the city Treasury.

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Fashionable Garments.

Gentlemen in search of a first-class merchant tailoring establishment will do well to call on Mr. B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street. Mr. T. is prepared to make to order any article in the line of fashionable garments for gentlemen's wear at the lowest prices of the season, and guarantees the best satisfaction in every particular. A full line of the latest style of piece goods to select from.

MILITARY.

Congratulatory Order from the Governor to the State National Guard—The Duquesne Greys.

His Excellency Governor Hartranft, through Adjutant General Latta, has issued the following congratulatory order:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF PENN., ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, CAMP ANTHONY WAYNE, PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1876.

General Orders No 9:

The congratulations of the Commander-in Chief, are extended to the officers and soldiers of the National Guard upon the satisfactory successes attending the Centennial encampment. Assembling voluntarily and subsisting upon your own resources, you have established for the citizen soldiery of Pennsylvania, in times of peace, a reputation that it has never had before. Your efforts have brought you to such efficiency that the organization whose displays three years ago throughout the State were sometimes unfavorably received, has now in the great metropolis of the State carried away the universal commendation of the press and public.

The parade of the 10th of August was one that the citizens of Philadelphia and her visitors and you should long remember.

Received repeatedly with appreciative applause, your soldierly bearing seems to have developed a new interest in your be half, and your further efforts toward perfection must insure recognition and support, and secure for you that place in State policy which should always belong to the National Guard, and which its own conduct should always deserve.

Camp Anthony Wayne, and the good deeds, discipline and doings of the National Guards therein encamped, will pass into the history of the Commonwealth to show that in the hundredth year of her independence we still retain the martial spirit which made for her her many brilliant Revolutionary recollections.

By command of John F. Hartranft, Governor and Commander-in Chief.

JAMES W. LATTA, "Adjutant General.

Philadelphia *Republic:* The Duquesne Greys, when they broke camp, presented to Colonel Guthrie, of the four handsome rosettes that graced the officer's quarters; the cards of Colonel Guthrie, Captain Mc Kibben, C company, Captain D. McKnight, Martin was found out, and Strief and Dodds went out at first.

In the eighth Wilkinson took a base on three strikes, Hagan by ball, first base and Wilkinson to second. Nelson hit within the diamond and Strief by a wild throw to first let in two men. The Buckeyes were retired in short order, the score standing four to one in favor of the Alleghenys. At the beginning of the ninth Shaffer hit center for base, stole second and came home on a passed ball. Hamm got a base on called balls. Martin followed with a liner to center, bringing Simmons home and putting himself on the second Martin stole third and run in on a passed ball, tieing the score. Each nine were retired in short notice both on the tenth and eleventh, when the game was called, the score then stood four to four.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Buckeyes ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
Alleghenys ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4

Double plays—Shaffer, Strief and Simmons, 2; Barnie and Simmons, 1; Quest and Wilkinson, 1; McKelvey, Quest and Wilkinson, 1.

Bases on called balls off—Nolan, 2; McKelvey, 2.

Struck out—Alleghenys, 6; Buckeyes, 1. Umpire—C. A. Miller.

Time of game, two hours and forty-five minutes.

Speaker Kerr's Remains.

The remains of Hon. M. C. Kerr, Speaker of the House of Representatives, passed through the city to New Albany, Ind., by the Pan Handle Railroad at 2:07 this morning. They were escorted by Vice President Ferry and Hon. S. S. Cox. The open casket was a plain one, and further than the porter on watch, there was no guard to the embalmed corpse, which was packed in ice. Except the *qui vive* reporter, not a solitary citizen was present to do honor to the eminent dead. *Ste transit.*

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THIS is St. Bartholomew's Day.

MOUNT SEWICKLEY camp meeting opens to-day.

LAST Sunday Bishop Tuigg confirmed 160 persons at St. Michael's Church, South Side.

THE Tennessee Jubilee Singers will be at the Castle Shannon camp meeting for ten days.

REV. DR. SCOTT, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Allegheny, is convalescent.

BROTHER ANGELO has been elected Superior of St. Francis' College, Loretto, for three years.

STUDIES will be resumed at St. Michael's Catholic Seminary next Monday (September 4th).

THE Young Men's Sodality of St. Paul's Cathedral will hold a select basket picnic near Castle Shannon to-day.

THE camp meeting at Patterson's Grove opens to-day. The grounds can be reached from this city and McKeesport by boats, and also by rail from this city.

MISS M. A. STRATTON, Grammar teacher in the Lincoln district, Twenty-first ward, resigned some weeks since, and was married in Philadelphia last week.

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Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should call at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $1 50 per day. One week or longer, $8 per day. Curtis Davis, proprietor.

No amount of sophistry or hoodwinking can blur the clearly-cut and favorable impression which the letters and character of Hayes and Wheeler have made upon the popular mind.—*Altoona Tribune, Ind.*

STATE NEWS.

McKean county jail is empty.

Williamsport pays $41,000 school tax.

Brookville decided in favor of water works. The vote stood 154 to 122.

Two churches are included in property shortly to be sold by the Sheriff of Cameron county.

Mark Holland, a car inspector on the Lebanon Valley Railroad at Lebanon, was killed by a train on Friday.

Over three hundred bass were brought to Harrisburg on Friday evening from points between Marysville and Duncannon.

The Berks County Agricultural Society have resolved to prohibit all forms of gambling or games of chance on the fair grounds this year.

George Haynes, the Potter county murderer, whose sentence was commuted